

MARYLAND COLONIZATION JOURNAL.

CONDUCTED BY JAMES HALL, GENERAL AGENT OF THE MARYLAND STATE COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

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THE absence of the Editor has made this number of the Journal later than usual in its appearance, for which an apology to its readers is necessary.

We publish to-day an account taken from the Cincinnati papers of the recent riot there, in which the whites and the coloured people were the antagonists. We do this in kindness and because we think it criminal to conceal those facts, which as they occur, go to prove the vanity and utter futility of the hope that the white and coloured people of the United States can live together in peace and comfort under existing circumstances. Most deeply do we deplore the occurrences in Cincinnati. They are disgraceful to that city. They are a stigma upon our free institutions. Most willingly would we have closed our eyes to them, or drawn a veil over them that would have concealed them forever. But unjustifiable and disgraceful as they were, they were warnings too solemn to be disregarded. The outrage was the result of a feeling which exists, to control which the law was, in this instance powerless, and which though producing acts of violence and oppression, is nevertheless an agent whose presence must be recognized and considered in looking upon the situation of the country and the two classes of population by which it is occupied. We have seen how the 3d resolution of the June Convention has been abused by the abolitionists. And for what? for saying to the free people of colour 'That in the opinion of this Convention, the day must arrive, when circumstances that cannot then be controlled, and which are now maturing, will deprive them of the freedom of choice, and leave them no alternative but removal.' And did not the Convention in the warning which they then gave, speak the words of the purest prophesy, as illustrated by the events in Cincinnati; and did they not do their duty in speaking them.

We know that our paper finds its way into the hands of the free people of colour, and we therefore in the most emphatic manner, urge upon them to take the warning of the third resolution to heart—to watch events as they occur, so as to test its truth and to act accordingly. If they do so, they will become as well assured as we are, that this country is but the temporary home of their race.

*The Cincinnati Chronicle of Saturday evening, 4th instant, has the fol-

lowing additional particulars respecting the riot in that city on the preceding night.

GREAT RIOT AND BLOODSHED IN OUR STREETS.

'Another of those tumults, which have unhappily become so frequent in our country, occurred last night in this city, and have left the people in a very great degree of excitement. Were it not expected of us as public journalists, we should be slow to record any of these scenes, for we cannot do it without mingled feelings of grief and humiliation.

'At this time, 1 o'clock, P. M., we hear of TWO OR THREE MORTALLY WOUNDED OR KILLED, and as near as we can ascertain, at least seven or eight badly wounded.

'The cause of this, near or remote, cannot be exactly ascertained without legal investigation. We shall relate in order of time all that we know with any degree of accuracy. There are opposite accounts stated particularly of almost every material fact. It appears, however, that three nights since a quarrel occurred between some whites and blacks, in which the whites were worsted. Night before last an affray occurred between whites and blacks again, in which the blacks stabbed severely two young men. One of these, we are informed, is likely to die. Another occurrence of similar kind occurred on Malester street, in which a white was wounded.

'These facts, with perhaps some other causes of quarrel, created a feeling of strong exasperation among a certain portion of the whites. At least this is the sum of the accounts we have heard.

'Those who were excited got up last night a partial meeting on 5th street, with the object we understand, of arresting one or more of the supposed criminals.—The negroes who inhabit 6th street east of Broadway, New street, and the neighbourhood, learned that an attack was intended upon them, and prepared themselves with arms and ammunition. The houses on 6th street and Broadway contiguous were filled with the defenders, and in this position affairs were when the riot commenced. After this the facts occurred chronologically thus:

'8 P. M.—An affray commenced at a small frame house adjoining the Jewish Synagogue, on Broadway. We were present a few minutes after, but who were the assailants cannot be accurately ascertained. The result was, that three shots were fired from the building, and two persons badly wounded.

'From this time for an hour, the leaders appeared irresolute, and the great body of bystanders seemed to have nothing to do with the matter.

'9 P. M.—One who seemed to be the chief agitator, succeeded in mustering a party to enter 6th street from Broadway. They did so, and were rapidly fired upon by the defenders, to the number of fifteen shots in succession. Several were then wounded, but we cannot learn how many. This drove the assailants out of 6th street, and nothing further was immediately done.

'11 P. M.—A heavy shower of rain came up, which lasted for half an hour. This seemed to disperse the assailants. It appeared, however, that many went away to procure a field piece and other arms.

'12 P. M.—Two of the military companies began to assemble on 3d street.

'1 A. M.—It seems that the assailants succeeded in getting a cannon, and we are told fired three shots.

'About this time an assault was made on another house, and several shots fired, by which we are informed one man was killed and another wounded severely. After this, many shots were fired by both parties, but without, we believe, much mischief.

'2 A. M.—The military appeared on the ground, and succeeded in quelling the riot for the time.

'This morning sentinels are placed around two squares at the scenes of action; the negroes who can be found are taken to these squares for the purpose, we suppose, of keeping them safe, and of investigating the facts.

'The town is in great excitement, and various collections of people have assembled at some points and traverse the streets at others.

'These are the facts as near as we can get at them. We have no comment now to make upon this narrative, except to exhort all well disposed persons to *keep the peace, and maintain the laws at all hazards*. Let each citizen remember that *no place is safe for him which is not safe for all*. The present duty is to suppress and keep down riots, and maintain the peace. In this all the intelligent and well disposed part of the community will join, and we hope successfully.'

THE RIOTS AT CINCINNATI.

'We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that that city was disturbed by further riotous proceedings on Saturday night, the 4th instant. On Saturday morning meetings were held by the city council, and by the citizens generally. The Gazette says—

'The citizens' meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Judge Read, Mr. Platt, Sheriff Avery, and Mr. Hart. They resolved to observe the law, to discountenance mobs, invoked the aid of the civil authorities to stay the violence, and pledge themselves to exertion in aid of the civil authority to arrest and place within the reach of the law the negroes who wounded the two white boys on Columbia street. That the Township Trustees enforce the law of 1807, requiring security of negroes, pledging themselves to enforce it to the letter, until the city, 'is relieved of the effect of modern abolitionism,' assuring 'our southern brethren,' to carry out that 'act in good faith'—and to deliver 'up, under the law of congress forthwith,' every negro who escapes from his master and comes within our borders. They requested the mayor, sheriff, and the civil authorities, to proceed at once to the dwellings of the blacks and disarm them of all offensive weapons—and recommending search for offenders against the laws, immediate legal proceedings against them, and an efficient patrol to protect the persons and property of the blacks, during the existence of the present excitement, and until they give the bonds required by the act of 1807, or leave the city. They requested the parents and guardians of boys to keep them at home, or away from the scene of excitement. They *Resolved*, That we view with abhorrence the proceedings of the abolitionists in our city, and that we repudiate their doctrines, and we believe it to be the duty of every good citizen by all lawful means to discountenance every man who lends them his assistance.' These resolutions were reported by a committee composed of Messrs. J. W. Pratt, J. C. Avery, R. A. Madison, J. C. Vaughan, B. Storer, D. T. Dinsey, J. Read, J. Goodin and N. W. Thomas, were adopted *unanimously*, signed by the mayor of the city, Col. Davis, as president of the meeting, and Edward Woodruff, president of the city council, as their secretary, printed in handbills, and posted in all parts of the city.

'At 3 P. M. on Saturday, the mayor, sheriff, marshal, and a portion of the police, proceeded to the battle ground, and there, under the protection of the military, though in the presence of the mob, and so far controlled by them, as to prevent the taking away of any negroes, upon their complying with the law, several negroes gave bond, and obtained the permission of the authorities to go away with sureties of some of our most respectable citizens, but were headed even within the military sentinels and compelled to

return within the ground. It was resolved to embody the male negroes, and march them to jail for security, under the protection of military and civil authority. From 250 to 350 negroes, including sound and maimed, were with some difficulty marched off to the jail, surrounded by the military and officers; and a dense mass of men, women, and boys, confounding all distinction between the orderly and disorderly, accompanied with deafening yells. They were safely lodged, and still remain in prison, separated from their families. The crowd was in that way dispersed.

Some then supposed we should have a quiet night—but others more observing, discovered that the lawless mob had determined on further violence, to be enacted immediately after night-fall. Citizens disposed to aid the authorities were invited to assemble, enroll themselves, and organize for action. The military were ordered out, firemen were out, clothed with authority as a police band. About 80 citizens enrolled themselves as assistants of the marshal, and acted during the night under his directions, in connection with Judge Torrence, who was selected by themselves. A portion of this force was mounted. A troop of horse, and several companies of volunteer infantry continued on duty until near midnight.—Some were then discharged to sleep upon their arms. Others remained on duty until morning, guarding the jail, &c.

As was anticipated, the mob, efficiently organized, early commenced operation, dividing their force and making attacks at different points, thus distracting the attention of the police. The first successful onset was made upon the printing establishment of the Philanthropist. They succeeded in entering the establishment, breaking up the press and running with it, amidst savage yells, down through Main street to the river, into which it was thrown. The military appeared in the alley near the office interrupting the mob for a short time. They escaped through the by-ways, and, when the military retired, returned to their work of destruction in the office, which they completed. Several houses were broken open in different parts of the city, occupied by negroes, and the windows, doors and furniture totally destroyed. Among such is the confectionary establishment of Burnet, near the upper market—a shop on Columbia, near Sycamore—the negro church on 6th street, and four or five houses near it—a small frame near the synagogue on Broadway, and several houses on Western Row near the river. One of their last efforts was to fire or otherwise destroy the book establishment of Messrs. Truman and Smith, on Main. From this they were driven by the police, and soon after, before day-light, dispersed from mere exhaustion, whether to remain quiet or to recruit their strength for renewed assault we may know before this paper is circulated.

Mortifying as is the declaration, truth requires us to acknowledge, that our good city has been in complete anarchy, controlled mostly by a lawless and violent mob for twenty-four hours, trampling all law and authority under foot. We feel this degradation deeply—but so it is. It is impossible to learn the precise number killed and wounded, either of whites or among the negroes, probably several were killed on both sides, and some twenty or thirty variously wounded, though but few dangerously. Several of the citizen police were hurt with stones and brick bats, which were thrown into the crowd by the mob.

The authorities succeeded in arresting and securing about forty of the mob, who are now in prison—others were arrested, but were rescued or made their escape otherwise. We have attempted a plain general narrative of these disgraceful proceedings—have endeavored to be accurate in our facts, and to narrate them in their order of occurrence without colouring or distortion. Such a narrative, at this time, we thought necessary to check

the exaggerated rumors which have doubtless spread in all directions. Many of these transactions occurred under our own observation, during Friday night, and the evening and night of Saturday.

'Excitement continued during yesterday, (Sunday.) The council held a meeting, and a meeting of the citizens succeeded in which the governor, who is in the city, with other gentlemen, took part. Resolutions were adopted for an efficient organization for the night.

'*Monday morning, 3 A. M.*—No disturbances have occurred in our city during the night. The different military companies were stationed at various points through the city. Captain Taylor's troop of horse, together with a large number of citizens formed themselves into companies of about thirty each, who kept up a patrol until about 2 o'clock, when the citizens generally retired, leaving the military on duty.

(From the Baltimore American.)

'We give the following extract from an article in the New Orleans Courier of recent date. The subject it alludes to is one, which, however, put off from time, must be considered—and will be considered :

"Twenty years have elapsed since some of the most distinguished citizens of the old states, set on foot a system of colonization, to drain off the free coloured population of the Union. Within these twenty years, about three thousand have been sent to Africa, while nearly *four hundred thousand* remain behind. Yet the American colony is no contemptible place—it extends along 200 miles of coast, and runs a considerable distance inland. Respectable towns, with school-houses, churches, &c. have been established; genial governments, municipal and general, have been created, and the spirit of commercial and agricultural enterprize has been fairly awakened. The mishaps and mortality attending the enterprize have thus far been much less than those which marked the first peopling by Europeans of this country. The colony of Plymouth and that at Jamestown suffered much heavier losses from sickness and savage aborigines. There is a first cost about all colonization efforts in new climes, which no sagacity or foresight can entirely evade. The experiment in Africa, we must say, has been singularly fortunate, and affords, we think, no sufficient ground of objection to its opponents.'

'We may remark that thus far all that colonization has done on the coast of Africa has been *preparatory*, and in view of results which are to be brought about by other agency than its own. To suppose that individual or associated benevolence, even with the aid of public funds, could ever succeed in transferring the great mass of the free coloured population from this country to Africa, is a thing out of the question. Colonization has embarked in no such impracticable undertaking.

'But it has commenced, and so far as it has gone, it has carried out a happier idea. It is building up a community of free and industrious people, whose prosperity will bear witness to the capacity of the African race for self-government, under circumstances which admit of it, and invite to it. More than this—it establishes a home which must prove more attractive to the free coloured people of this country, than the western republic is to the labouring classes of Ireland and Germany. Let an active commerce once spring up, as in time it will, between the ports of Liberia and our own, so that the free coloured people may *know* the actual facts of that colonial prosperity which they now hear of and are slow to credit; let the impression, too, be fixed in their minds, and gain, as it must, the strength of an inevitable certainty, that in this country their condition can never be other

than that of social and political subjection—then will the true ends of colonization realize themselves in the spontaneous emigration of this class who will themselves find the way for their own transit to the land of their ancestors. The philanthropy of individuals and of societies will then find tangible and particular objects in every neighbourhood; and the best feelings of kindness which have grown up out of the connexion of the two races, mollifying its difficulties and harmonizing its relations, will be brought into wholesome exercise.

‘Let no one say that a consummation of this kind is not worth, a thousand times all the efforts that have been made to secure it. Nay, whether finally attained to the full extent or not, every effort that *is* made accomplishes at all events, a positive good to the measure of its compass. MARYLAND, at least, has had faith enough in the principle to give it her sanction and her support. In the success of the colony at Cape Palmas, a sufficient vindication of her policy is already to be found; and in the earnest which that prosperous settlement affords of future usefulness, other slaveholding states may discover strong and cogent reasons for adopting the same system of independent state action on this delicate subject which does not well admit of any extraneous interference.’

DESPATCHES FROM CAPE PALMAS.

We give below extracts from the despatches last received from governor Russwurm up to the 31st May, 1841. The intelligence contained in them is satisfactory, and exhibits a state of continuing prosperity that should encourage the friends of the cause to redouble their efforts in its behalf. If the attractions of Africa for the coloured men now in America increase, in the same ratio with their discomforts in this country—as would seem to be the case from the news received from Cape Palmas there, and Cincinnati here, about the same time—there can be little doubt that the opposition which colonization has heretofore met with will disappear, and the great results which it anticipates, will be soon in rapid development.

‘CAPE PALMAS, May 31st, 1841.

‘To JOHN H. B. LATROBE, Esq. *President Maryland State Colonization Society.*

‘*Dear Sir,*—The sailing of the *Trafalgar* affords me the long desired opportunity to answer in detail, your despatches of Oct. 6, 1840. I have apprized you, from time to time, of the general movement of affairs.

‘*Relations with the natives.*—I am happy to say, that our relations with the natives, are of the most amicable nature—not that they have left off pilfering and stealing as much as they can. The Rock town and Cape people have been engaged in a palaver about boundary, which must have terminated in war, but for the interference of Mr. Wilson and your agent. The parties have agreed to leave the matter for a grand palaver after rice harvest, when I shall endeavour to have it so arranged that no more palavers may come up. We have had one almost every year about it. Neither party wanted war, but were ashamed to say so publicly, they are both glad of our interference.

‘*Schooner Latrobe.*—You have been cursorily notified of the purchase of this vessel. A few lines in detail will explain matters better. She was the schooner *James of river Sesters*, about 40 tons burthen, and was brought here for sale by Capt. Spence’s nephew, Capt. Dring. Aware that she was an old vessel and would sell cheap, I concluded to buy her on the society’s account, if I could get her reasonably. I bought her for \$225

cash. I then loaded her with 500 croos rice, and despatched her to Monrovia to undergo repairs. Mr. Revey went as supercargo. The carpenters there, after putting us to upwards of \$500 expense, pretended she was then in good repair, but to so little purpose was their labour, that I have been compelled to bring her into our river, and have her thrown down the *third* time, and set our common carpenters at work on her. We find one-half her bottom in good state, and if we had copper to replace the old taken off and unfit to be put on again, she would last some time. Our progress has been slow, as our rainy season is fairly set in. We shall never send another vessel to Monrovia for repairs—as their charges were monstrous high, besides only half doing the work and allowing us but low rate for rice. Our mechanics are pleased with the idea that they can repair so large a vessel, (she carries 18 puncheons besides barrels) but are sadly in want of ship carpenter's tools. One set only would be of great use. I suppose in two weeks more we shall be done repairing the Latrobe. I want two more anchors, 150 lbs. and 250 lbs.

Ketch Doctor has been running most of the year and to good advantage, as I have had to depend on her for most of my palm oil. The balance due ——— on her purchase, 950 gallons of oil, is now ready to be paid. Dr. H. is entitled to great credit for procuring her, as I cannot see how we could have got along without her. She is a good sea boat, though built very slenderly.

Public Farm.—Your suggestions about keeping up only one public farm have been attended to, and I have gone to no expense at Mount Tubman, except what arose from the sugar-cane field, which I supposed you intended to have kept up. With those acquainted with the situation of the two farms there can be but one opinion, about the propriety of keeping up the old one—where the land has been broken with the plough and most of it manured. Attached to it is also a pasture, around which a trench has been dug—on it are the public jail and the cane mill lately erected. To bring any other piece of ground to the same state of cultivation would cost some hundred dollars. Its proximity to the Cape must not be overlooked among its advantages; and it is my opinion, that the present farm be kept up until the land is wanted for town lots. If we have not our jail there, we must have it on the Cape, and with the nearest farm at Mount Tubman, what employment should we have for prisoners. We have erected a wooden mill to grind the sugar-cane, after a deal of trouble and perplexity, but if you wish the business followed profitably, it will be necessary to send out an iron one about 6 or 8 horse power—costing about \$500 or \$600. The mill at Monrovia is 12 horse power, and cost \$800, they complain of its being too heavy. The horizontal rollers have decided advantages over the vertical. Now, our want is not immediate, as we shall not need it up under ten months. We have made about 150 gallons of syrup, which retails to the colonists for \$1 50 currency.

The colonists are pleased with the notion of making sugar, and a few have promised to plant some cane. The expense of this same field another year, will not be more than one-half, as I am determined to use the plough a good deal, and I can do it effectually, as the ground is well cleared of stumps now.

Farming among the colonists, has been carried on at about the usual rate. They have raised a good many potatoes and cassadas, but few of them seem willing to try corn and rice. I observe with pleasure, that many knit their own stockings, and spin what thread they use when I have none in store, and I do all in my power to encourage them to make a few yards of cloth. I suppose the abundance of rice, season before last, tended in some measure to make them a little heedless, knowing I had a large

quantity in store; but all of that is now gone, and the article is quite scarce. None is to be had for love or money. In 5 or 6 weeks our Cape people will cut some new rice—the interior people have commenced.

Pecuniary matters.—The Board must be well aware that without great exertions on my part the pecuniaries must have fallen short. I find in looking over the last year's trade, from the time Dr. Hall left Cape Palmas to this date, that I have traded upwards of 4,500 dollars, all of which has been paid in oil, except the bill in favour of R. S. McGill.

I have in store of this amount in oil \$850 waiting the arrivals of Captains Hunt and Lilly. I hope the Board believe me when I say, that if industry and economy, and a determination to make every cent tell the farthest, are essential to their getting along, these are not wanting at Cape Palmas. Nothing but a desire to help along all in my power, made me purchase the *Latrobe*, without being specially instructed to do so, and though her repairs have cost more than I was led to suppose at first, I am in hopes she will not prove finally an unprofitable bargain. She is quite roomy, and just the vessel you want for your colonial purposes, if new. If we can make her tight she will answer admirably to carry rice to Monrovia market.

Camwood region.—You have been advised that the people there (two and a half days journey from the beach) have expressed a desire to open a new path to the Cape, which I have encouraged all I could by sending out messengers and presents. In fact, some have visited me, and expressed their determination to open the path. An unavoidable delay has occurred from the natives, all being engaged at their rice farms. As soon as they are through, I shall move this business again, and my hopes are pretty strong, that we shall have camwood brought direct to Cape Palmas before the year is out.

During this year, we have been visited by two vessels of war belonging to the United States, the *Cyane* and *Grampus*. Such a visit every six months would tend much to make us believe that the friends of colonization had not forgotten their distant colonies in Africa. The effect is also beneficial on the natives, impressing them with the idea, that any wrong done us in trade or by fraud would be sure to be avenged; our traders on the coast also, would come in for protection, as they are sometimes now imposed upon by English vessels, which are far more numerous than Americans.

I hope you will succeed in the present effort you are making to procure a vessel of your own, for the double purpose of bringing out emigrants and trade. Our missionaries all, have promised you a preference about their freight, and from the quantity sent out, I am fully convinced that little spare room would be left. The different missions would certainly fill up, at least, one-third of a large vessel.

Should palm oil ever bring a fair price again, there could not be much risk in trade. You will want a roomy vessel as the returns are very bulky. Since the destruction of the factories at Gallenas and New Sesters, traders are unable to procure cash and bills on New York and Havana as formerly, and it is my opinion that specie will be a very scarce article on the coast another year. I am informed by a vessel 20 days from Fernando Po, that there are upwards of 40 vessels of the largest class, waiting palm oil cargoes in the Calabar and Bonny rivers; and that the price now paid for oil must ruin all parties concerned. My informant further states that not one-half will be able to obtain cargoes, though paying almost double the price of last year. I have long been of the opinion, that we buy our oil cheaper than traders to leeward, except the merchants at Cape Coast and vicinity.

I have the honour to be your obe't ser't. JOHN B. RUSSWURM,

'Agent Maryland State Colonization Society.'

AFFAIRS AT CAPE PALMAS.

We have had a long and very interesting conversation with Mr. Payne, a minister of the Episcopal Church, and many years a resident (with Mrs. Payne,) at Cape Palmas. The intelligence received from him is most cheering, and coming from such a source is entitled to the highest confidence. He fully corroborates the accounts derived from other quarters, and looks forward to returning in the present fall to the colony, as to a home to which he is warmly attached. Mrs. Payne participates with him fully in this feeling, and both regard their African home with affectionate regard. We had laboured under the mistake, until our interview with Mr. Payne, that the labours of the missionaries of the Episcopal Church as teachers, were confined to the natives. It is with great satisfaction, however, that we hear from him, that one of their missionaries devotes himself to the colonists and their children, and that his success has been fully equal to all reasonable expectations. We have always considered colonization as a great missionary enterprize, because it introduces a body of christian people among an uncivilized race, and affords protection and countenance to the ministers of the gospel. The two people thus brought in contact belonging to the same race, we have never apprehended that the increase of the one, would be the misfortune of the other. On the contrary, we look to the elevation of the native to the grade of the emigrant, by means of missionary labour, as the means of the realization of the prophecy, 'that Ethiopia shall yet stretch forth her hands unto God.'

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM DR. MCGILL TO MR. MOSES SHEPPARD.

'NATIVE DOCTORS.—These form a class of individuals of whom very slight accounts have been written by persons residing here, yet they hold a very important and influential rank in every community. The skill with which they manage all classes with whom they come in contact, evinces superior shrewdness and intelligence. From the king to the beggar, they sway all; that individual is truly unfortunate who draws on himself the anger of the doctors.

'These are not isolated individuals, but a regular organized body, every one of which must have passed through a regular two years study—bearing the token of his engagements in the shape of a wooden bowl and monkey skin continually on his person, and must show to the world that he has a deadly hatred to the pure element water, for ablutions. Having done all these things, searched for his chicken's head* and found it, he finally receives permission direct from the devil to go forth and kill or cure with impunity.

'This devil by whom the degree is conferred, leads a wandering kind of life, but when at home, is securely ensconced in a solid bed of rock, somewhere near the head waters of the Cavally River, he is said to possess extraordinary powers of locomotion, he is every where when wanting, but always invisible.

'The title assumed by this potent dignitary is that of 'Grand Devil,' to distinguish him from devils of inferior grade, for it is admitted by the

*A fowl is killed, the head cut off and hid beneath some stone, the candidate for medical honours having had his eyes well rubbed with cayenne pepper, is required to seek for and find it—the poor fellow with eyes and nostrils streaming, gropes about to the amusement of hundreds of spectators.'

natives and may be believed, that the emmissaries of his highness are as numerous as the sand on the sea shore.

Pilgrimages to his shrine up the river Cavally are made by the natives residing on the windward and leeward coasts, all of whom are required to bring some acceptable offering, as an expiation of some offence or to ensure his favour. The gift is deposited and the individual returns the next day to receive an answer to whatever interrogatories he may have made; of course his gift has been by some process or other converted into the same material of which the rock is composed, otherwise the old gentleman must have flown off with it. Very often the pilgrim is advised to retrace his steps homeward, and add a trifle to the value of his offering, before the devil can find his tongue. If doctors consult him and are received favourably, they depart loaded with his choicest gifts, consisting principally of pieces of bark, claws of animals, pieces of rock, snakes' teeth, &c.

'Eye of newt, and toe of frog,
Wool of bat, and tongue of dog,
Adder's fork, and chird-worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing.'

Every article of which is a potent charm, having an important bearing on certain casualties and diseases. In assuming the name of doctors, we are not to suppose that these individuals possess any extensive knowledge of remedies, applicable to diseases, they practice on quite a different plan, and depend more on their calculations and unmeaning ceremonies. All diseases are referred to witchcraft, and the first duty of the physician is to remove the spell, or ascertain the origin of it, which he is not long in doing. Some one is charged with causing the illness, when he is required either to confess his guilt, restore the patient to health and pay a heavy fine, or prove his innocence by drinking sausey wood water. It is not admitted that natural causes produce disease, nor do they suppose that a man can accidentally receive an injury or come to his death by any accident, as drowning, &c. One would think that they would live forever was it not for the malice of their fellow-creatures.

They are acquainted with but few plants possessing medical virtues. Among their remedies we may enumerate cathartics, diaphoretics, emetics, rubefacients and astringents. The first class, cathartics, are in most general use. Cayenne pepper is used in all diseases. Even in inflammations of the eyes, the pure juice of this fiery substance is dropped into them. Cupping is sometimes used, but is not very common.

Among the Vey people there exists a singular mode of administering disagreeable remedies to the sick. This is by laying the individual on his back, seating a young lad on his chest, and compelling the youngster to swallow the preparation intended to benefit the invalid. This equals animal magnetism, and perhaps operates in the same way. When such plan is resorted to, almost instantaneous relief has been obtained from the most severe complaints.

To the power of curing disease our Cape Palmas doctors add the art of raising the wind, or subduing the storm; can command rain or sunshine, give all applicants success in hunting, fishing, robbing, or in battle. They undertake to accomplish any thing with the greatest impudence, and should they fail it is owing to the neglect to perform some rite adapted to the occasion. Of course every undertaking of the kind requires a fee in advance, this once pocketed, they care for nothing else.

In their daily avocations they are occasionally sorely pestered by the devil, which throws them into convulsions, and after performing divers feats, much to the amusement of spectators, they go about their regular duties again.

'I may close this account by pronouncing them the greatest set of knaves and scoundrels in the world, perfect drones, and real pests in the community. They may be distinguished here from ordinary individuals by their monkey skins, profusion of horns and other materials about their neck and waist, and their superior filthiness. Ablutions are prohibited, their matted wool is never cut nor touched with a comb, and if it was possible for one to mistake them at first sight, a nearer approach would satisfy us by a strong impression on another of our senses, as if he had fallen in with a son of Esculapius. Sometimes not content with the natural filthiness, the accumulation of entire months, they resort to artificial means and rub themselves with the juice of plants mixed with soot, or red and white clay, which gives them a truly disgusting and frightful appearance.'

In the present No. will be noticed a Meteorological Journal kept by Dr. McGill, at Cape Palmas, for the months of June, July, August, September, October, and November.

So much has been said upon the subject of the climate of Liberia, that it would seem almost supererogatory, to do more than insert the table of the range of the thermometer, and the few general remarks upon the weather; yet all has fallen far short of convincing people that the climate of Liberia—of Cape Palmas is truly one of the most agreeable in the world. So much has been written of journeyings across the deserts in the north-west part of the continent, that the idea of burning sands and a scorching sun, is ever excited in the imagination by the bare name of Africa—of Guinea. It is extremely hard to divest the mind of a prejudice thus acquired, not so much from a want of confidence in statements, as a want of attention to and reflection upon facts stated.

Let any one just bear it in mind that the thermométer never sinks below 68° Fahrenheit, nor rises above 88°, and it will at once be apparent that bodily suffering can never proceed from a change of temperature.

But even the slight range of the thermometer gives but a vague idea of the climate, of its actual effects upon the human frame. The dampness of the air causes it so rapidly to subtract heat from the animal system, that when the thermometer stands at 88°, (which is very rare,) nothing like the same oppressive sensation is experienced as in the same temperature in this climate. The constant presence of the land and sea breezes too, renders the warmest day comfortable to the labourer and enables him to take refreshing sleep at night even with closed doors and shutters.

In fact there is not probably in the world a climate so slightly variable and at the same time so uniformly agreeable to the animal system as that of Cape Palmas. This opinion is not based upon hearsay testimony or thermometrical tables, but upon actual experience—upon the enjoyment of it for years.

For Liberia.—The Cincinnati Gazette says that a number of the oldest and most respectable coloured people of that city—those that have property, and are of good and peaceable character—are making arrangements to dispose of their effects, and move to Liberia. The Gazette remarks, 'this is the best thing they can do. We have long been satisfied that the free blacks should seek a residence in Africa. That is a misdirected philanthropy which would induce their stay in this country.'

The following notice copied by request from the African Repository.

‘EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

‘The next expedition for Liberia will sail from Norfolk, Virginia, on or near the 10th of October next.

‘This will probably be the last expedition that we shall send out this year. We therefore call the attention of all persons contemplating going to Liberia to this favourable opportunity. Emigrants who have engaged their passage will please not fail to reach Norfolk by that day, well furnished with all the implements of husbandry, household articles, and cooking utensils necessary to carry with them.

‘Persons wishing to send goods or packages to Liberia, will please forward them to our agents in Norfolk, Messrs. Soutter & Bell. All letters and papers for colonists may be forwarded to them, or to this office.

‘Persons holding money in their hands for the Society, will please remit it as soon as possible.

‘And we will consider it a special favour if our annual subscribers whose subscriptions fall due about this time, will have the kindness to remember us in this our time of need.

‘We rely on the liberality of our friends to enable us to get off this expedition. Many of the persons about to be sent must go soon, to save them from hopeless bondage. Their hearts are set on going to Africa, and who is the person that will not aid them with the means? They are all thrown upon the Society, and at this time, when we are obliged to buy more territory, the burden is greater than we know how to sustain. Who will come soon and strong to our help?

W. McLAIN,

‘For the Ex. Committee A. C. S.’

A vessel will sail from Baltimore direct for Cape Palmas about the 25th of November. It is hoped that all who design to go out this fall will make early application, that arrangements may be made suitable for the number of emigrants.

Will the subscribers of the Journal, and those into whose hands it may fall, make known to the people of colour within their reach, all facts respecting the colony and the proposed expedition?

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *September 25th, 1841.*

We this day received full advices from Africa by the Virginia Trader of Philadelphia, up to the 24th of June from Cape Palmas, and to the 14th of July from Monrovia.

The British ‘African Civilization’ Squadron, consisting of 3 war steamers, left Mesurado on the 6th of July, bound to the Quorra. Much may be expected from this great undertaking, particularly in a commercial point of view. British merchandise will be deposited in the very centre of that vast continent with as much ease and facility as it is now on the banks of the Missouri and Ohio. What immense advantage will result to England from such wholesale export and profitable sale of her manufactures?

At Cape Palmas, as ever, all is prosperous and encouraging. All that is now wanting is more people. Every thing invites their coming. The coloured man has only to reason, to lay aside prejudice, shut his ears to the song of those who ‘cry peace where there is no peace,’ and he will at once see that ’tis for his own and his children’s good to embrace the kind and liberal offers made him.

METEOROLOGICAL TABLES.—For June, 1840.—Kept at Cape Palmas.

Date.	THERMOM.			RAIN. Inches.	WIND.		REMARKS.
	a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6		a.m. 8	p.m. 2	
1	81	85	80		S.	S.W.	A.M. fair, strong wind. P.M. do. Eve. overcast.
2	80	86	82		S.	S.	A.M. clear & pleasant. P.M. cloudy. Eve. light rain.
3	80	80	80		S.W.	S.	A.M. do. do. P.M. & Eve. dark clouds.
4	80	80	79		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. do. do. Fair during the whole day.
5	79	80	79		S.	S.W.	A.M. light showers, strong winds, stormy weather.
6	79	80	78	.60	S.W.	S.W.	A.M. do. do. P.M. rain 2 hours. Eve. fine.
7	80	81	80	.20	S.W.	S.W.	A.M. light showers off and on during the day.
8	79	81	78	4.60	S.	S.W.	Rain at midnight, and continued during the day.
9	77	81	78	.50	S.E.	S.W.	A.M. rain. P.M. fine breeze. Eve. clear and fine.
10	78	82	78		S.E.	S.W.	A.M. foggy. Eve. clear and calm.
11	78	81	77		S.E.	S.W.	Fine weather, gentle winds.
12	79	80	79		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. cloudy, strong breeze. Eve. ditto.
13	80	80	78		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. light rain, high wind. Eve. clear.
14	78	80	78		S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. cloudy, high wind, drizzling rain.
15	78	81	79		S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. cloudy, high wind. Eve. fair.
16	77	80	79		S.E.	S.E.	A.M. cloudy, continues the same during day.
17	80	88	79	.06	S.E.	S.W.	A.M. drizzling rain. P.M. clear, strong wind. Eve. do.
18	81	87	78		S.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair, strong breeze, fine throughout the day.
19	77	78	78		S.	S.W.	} Cloudy during the day, with occasional show- ers, strong wind. Eve. overcast.
20	78	78	76	.07	S.W.	S.W.	
21	78	78	76		S.	S.	
22	80	78	80	.40	S.E.	S.W.	A.M. thick haze, drizzling rain. P.M. continues.
23	78	75	76	.40	S.E.	S.E.	A.M. fair. P.M. boisterous and rainy. Eve. do.
24	76	78	78	.10	S.S.E.	S.E.	A.M. showers, very high wind.
25	78	78	78		S.	S.	A.M. clouds dark and ominous. P.M. light rain.
26	77	78	78		S.S.E.	S.E.	Cloudy during the day and evening.
27	77	78	78		S.E.	S.W.	A.M. light shower. P.M. fair. Eve. do.
28	77	82	78		S.	S.	Fair and pleasant, during the day.
29	77	82	78		S.	S.	do. do.
30	79	84	78		S.E.	S.S.E.	do. do.
Mean	78½	80	78	6.93			

For July, 1840.

Date.	THERMOM.			RAIN. Inches.	WIND.		REMARKS.
	a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6		a.m. 8	p.m. 2	
1	79	84	78		S.	S.E.	Fair, strong winds, very dry.
2	78	86	78		S.W.	S.E.	do. do.
3	77	83	78		S.W.	S.E.	do. and pleasant.
4	77	79	78		S.W.	S.S.W.	do. do.
5	78	80	78		S.W.	S.W.	Fair day. Eve. drizzling rain.
6	76	78	77		S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. hazy. P.M. fair and pleasant.
7	76	81	78		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. fair, very heavy wind.
8	76	81	78		S.W.	S.W.	Fair and pleasant.
9	77	78	78		S.	S.	Fair, very high wind.
10	76	78	77		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. light showers. P.M. cloudy. Eve. pleasant.
11	78	80	78		S.	S.W.	A.M. hazy. P.M. clear, sun-shine.
12	76	80	76		S.W.	S.W.	Fair, wind high.
13	76	80	76		S.W.	S.W.	} Fair, strong winds.
14	77	80	76		S.W.	S.E.	
15	76	80	76		S.E.	S.W.	
16	76	74	76		S.E.	S.E.	
17	76	78	76		S.W.	S.W.	
18	76	79	76		S.W.	S.W.	
19	78	82	77		S.W.	S.W.	Fair. P.M. light shower. Eve. cloudy.
20	76	82	76		S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. fair. P.M. clear and windy.
21	78	83	78		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. cloudy, thick haze. Noon, light rain.
22	78	78	78		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. hazy. P.M. light clouds. Eve. rain.
23	76	81	78		S.W.	S.W.	} Fair during the entire day.
24	76	80	78		S.E.	S.E.	
25	78	81	78		S.E.	S.S.E.	
26	78	79	78		S.W.	S.S.W.	
27	78	79	78		S.W.	S.S.E.	
28	76	79	78		S.E.	S.W.	
29	79	78	78		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. squally weather, with very little rain.
30	74	79	78		S.	S.W.	Squally, wind very high.
31	74	75	75		S.E.	S.W.	do. do. do.
Mean	76½	79½	76				During this month there has been no appreciable fall of rain. Winds steadily from southward.

For August, 1840.

Date.	THERMOM.			RAIN. Inches.	WIND.		REMARKS.
	a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6		a.m. 8	p.m. 2	
1	74	75	73		S.E.	S.E.	A.M. hazy strong wind. Eve. cool and cloudy.
2	76	80	76		S.E.	S.E.	Fair, strong breeze.
3	74	80	74		S.E.	S.S.E.	A.M. fair. P.M. light and drizzly. Rain.
4	74	80	74		S.W.	S.S.E.	Fair during the entire day.
5	75	80	74		S.W.	S.S.E.	Fair during day.
6	74	80	75		N.E.	S.W.	A.M. cloudy. Eve. fine and clear. Land breeze.
7	74	77	78		S.E.	S.S.E.	Very foggy all day.
8	76	77	78		N.E.	S.E.	Fair, strong winds. Light land breeze.
9	76	77	78		S.E.	S.E.	Fair.
10	76	80	78		S.W.	S.E.	Fair.
11	76	80	78		S.	S.	A.M. cloudy. Noon, a few drops of rain.
12	77	76	77		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. fair, gentle breeze. P.M. clear. Eve. do.
13	74	76	76		S.E.	S.E.	A.M. fair, wind high during the day. Eve. cloudy.
14	76	76	74		S.E.	S.E.	A.M. fair, and continues clear and pleasant.
15	78	76	74		S.W.	S.S.W.	do. do. do.
16	76	76	74		S.W.	S.S.W.	do. do. do.
17	74	76	76		S.E.	S.W.	A.M. hazy and stormy, but very light rain only.
18	74	76	76		S.E.	S.S.W.	A.M. thick mist, strong breeze. Eve. cloudy.
19	76	80	76		S.E.	S.E.	do. do. Eve. fine and clear.
20	76	80	76		S.W.	S.E.	Fair weather during the whole day.
21	78	85	76		S.	S.E.	Fine.
22	78	82	76		S.	S.E.	Fine.
23	77	80	76		S.	S.E.	Fine.
24	77	80	76		S.	S.E.	Fine.
25	76	82	76		S.	S.S.E.	A.M. thick mist and light rain. Eve. fine.
26	76	80	76		S.S.E.	S.W.	Fair, calm and pleasant, sun obscured.
27	76	86	76		S.E.	S.S.E.	A.M. land breeze very light. Fair day.
28	78	85	76		S.	S.	Fair and pleasant.
29	76	80	76		S.	S.S.E.	Dark and threatening clouds obscure the sun.
30	80	84	80		S.	S.	Light rain at 4 A.M. Noon fair.
31	78	84	80		S.	S.E.	Fair, light clouds, very sultry.
Mean	76	80	76				☞ No rain during this month, nor land breeze, although this is called the middle of rainy season.

For September, 1840.

Date.	THERMOM.			RAIN Inches.	WIND.		REMARKS.
	a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6		a.m. 8	p.m. 2	
1	78	86	80		S.E.	S.	A.M. fair. P.M. cl'dy, but pleasant. Eve. fine, clear.
2	78	86	80		S.	S.E.	A.M. fair. Noon, very sultry. Eve. clear and calm.
3	77	82	80		N.W.	S.	A.M. weak land breeze. Day fine.
4	77	82	80		S.E.	S.S.E.	Day breaks fair. Noon, mizzling rain. Eve. clear.
5	77	78	80	.07	S.E.	S.	A.M. rain, heavy clouds, high wind. Eve. cont.
6	77	80	80		S.W.	S.	Cloudy at day-break. Noon, clears off.
7	78	80	78		S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. fair. P.M. strong breeze, light rain.
8	78	80	78		S.	S.W.	
9	78	82	78		S.W.	S.S.E.	A.M. hazy. P.M. the same. Eve. dark and cloudy.
10	78	82	80	.72	S.W.	S.W.	A.M. rain, which continued all day; but light.
11	78	80	80		S.W.	S.	Fair and pleasant.
12	78	80	78		S.	S.W.	A.M. fine. P.M. hazy. Winds light.
13	78	80	78		S.	S.W.	do. do. do.
14	76	80	78		S.	S.E.	A.M. light rain. P.M. fine and clear, strong wind.
15	76	82	80		S.	S.E.	do. do. do.
16	76	80	80		S.S.W.	S.	Thick haze and light rain all day.
17	79	82	80		S.W.	S.W.	Hazy, but no rain. Eve. windy.
18	78	78	78		S.W.	S.W.	Fine day.
19	78	83	79	.40	S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. rain, which continues lightly all day.
20	78	82	80		S.	S.W.	Thick haze, sun obscured.
21	78	84	74		S.	S.W.	Fair and sultry. Eve. clear and pleasant.
22	78	80	78	.10	N.E.	S.S.W.	A.M. land breeze, light rain. Eve. clear.
23	78	80	78		S.W.	S.W.	Thick fog, strong breezes.
24	78	80	78		S.	S.W.	A.M. dark clouds, with light rain.
25	77	83	80	.70	S.	S.W.	do. do. do.
26	77	84	80	.14	S.	S.W.	A.M. hazy. P.M. rain.
27	77	82	80		S.E.	S.E.	A.M. wind very high, light rain.
28	77	83	80	.40	S.E.	S.	A.M. rain. Eve. clear and pleasant.
29	76	80	80	1.00	S.	S.W.	Rain until 12 M. P.M. Fine.
30	78	80	78		S.S.E.		Light rain, dark clouds, high wind.
Mean	77.1	81.1	78.1	3.53			

For October, 1840.

Date.	THERMOM.			RAIN. Inches.	WIND.		REMARKS.
	a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6		a.m. 8	p.m. 2	
1	77	78	78	.40	S.	S.E.	A.M. rain, high wind. Eve. fair.
2	78	82	79	.80	S.		A.M. rain. P.M. fair, Eve. cloudy.
3	78	80	78	.50	S.E.	S.	A.M. do. P.M. fine
4	77	78	80	.20	S.	S.	A.M. do. P.M. cloudy. Eve. same.
5	79	83	80	1.30	S.	S.	Rain during entire day. Eve. clear.
6	79	82	80	.10	S.	S.E.	A.M. light rain. Eve. thick haze.
7	80	86	80		S.	S.	A.M. do. P.M. cloudy Eve. fine.
8	80	84	79		S.	S.	A.M. fair. P.M. and Eve. clear and pleasant.
9	80	84	78		S.E.	S.	A.M. do. P.M. rain.
10	80	84	80		S.	S.W.	Fair and pleasant during the whole day.
11	80	84	80		S.	S.W.	do. do.
12	80	88	80	1.00	S.	S.	A.M. heavy rain. Eve. cloudy.
13	80	88	80		S.	S.S.W.	Fair day.
14	80	86	80		S.	S.W.	do. do.
15	80	84	80	2.40	S.	S.	2 o'clock, A.M. heavy rain, fair day.
16	80	84	80		S.W.	S.W.	A.M. land breeze. P.M. fair.
17	80	84	80		W.	S.W.	Day-break, light rain. Day clear and pleasant.
18	80	78	80		S.	S.W.	Fair.
19	82	83	80	.25	S.	S.W.	Showery, light winds. Eve. fine.
20	82	86	80	.08	S.W.	S.	A.M. fair. Noon, a shower. Eve. thunder.
21	82	86	80		S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. do. Noon, rain. Eve. pleasant.
22	82	86	80		S.S.W.	S.	Fair day. Eve. dark & lowering, thunder, lightning.
23	79	85	80	.40	S.W.	S.S.W.	A.M. rain, thunder, lightning. P.M. cloudy, windy.
24	79	83	80	1.60	N.E.	S.W.	A.M. fair. P.M. light rain. Eve. heavy rain.
25	78	80	80	1.20	N.E.	N.E.	A.M. land breeze, heavy rain, thunder & lightning.
26	76	84	80		N.E.	S.E.	A.M. strong land breeze, clear and pleasant.
27	80	84	80		N.E.	S.	A.M. land breeze, fine, light clouds and wind.
28	82	90	80		S.	S.S.W.	A.M. fair and pleasant. Eve. windy.
29	80	82	80		S.W.	S.	A.M. lt. rain. P.M. cloudy, wind high. Eve. rain.
30	79	80	70	1.40	N.E.	S.	} A.M. land breeze, lt. rain. P.M. cloudy. Eve. fine.
31	79	81	80		N.E.	S.	
Mean	79½	83½	79½	11.63			

For November, 1840.

Date.	THERMOM.			RAIN. Inches.	WIND.		REMARKS.
	a.m. 8	m. 12	p.m. 6		a.m. 8	p.m. 2	
1	78	86	80	.50	S.	S.E.	A.M. gentle breeze, light rain. Eve. clear, pleasant.
2	76	84	80		S.E.	S.E.	Day-break, land breeze. Afternoon and Eve. fine.
3	79	85	80	.05	S.	S.E.	Very light land breeze, light rain during day.
4	81	80	80	1.10	S.	S.	A.M. cl'dy. P.M. heavy rain. Eve. fair, land breeze.
5	82	84	80		S.E.	S.	Very calm and pleasant weather.
6	80	89	80		S.E.	S.	Light winds and very warm.
7	82	86	80		S.E.	S.	Light winds, with occasional showers.
8	82	78	80		N.E.	S.	Day sultry. Eve. clear and pleasant.
9	81	86	80		S.	S.E.	A.M. light rain. P.M. fine. Eve. do.
10	80	82	80	.70	S.W.	S.	Thick haze and mizzling rain all day.
11	80	84	80	1.30	S.E.	S.	A.M. heavy rain, thunder, &c. Eve. clear.
12	81	86	80		S.E.	S.	Clear and pleasant.
13	84	86	82		S.W.	S.E.	Clear and pleasant.
14	80	86	80		S.E.	S.	A.M. foggy. P.M. cloudy. Eve. fine.
15	84	89	85		N.E.	S.	A.M. land breeze, early & strong. P.M. warm, clear.
16	84	89	84		S.	S.W.	A.M. land breeze, light. P.M. fine. Eve. do.
17	83	89	84		S.	S.W.	A.M. gentle breeze. Noon, warm showers.
18	82	84	80	1.00	S.	S.	A.M. cloudy, thunder. Eve. heavy rain.
19	80	87	80		N.E.	S.	A.M. foggy. Noon, light rain. Eve. pleasant.
20	80	84	82		N.E.	S.	A.M. light wind. P.M. pleasant and clear.
21	84	87	82	.20	S.	S.E.	Occasional showers.
22	82	87	83		S.	S.E.	A.M. pleasant. P.M. light rain.
23	53	91	84	.60	N.E.	N.	Land breeze, thunder and lightning, with rain.
24	82	84	84	.50	N.E.	S.	Rain in showers, during the day.
25	82	88	80		S.E.	S.	Fair.
26	82	88	82		S.	S.E.	Fair.
27	82	88	82		S.	S.E.	Fair.
28	82	89	82	.20	S.	S.E.	Fine day, rain at night.
29	82	89	82				
30	80	83	80	1.50	S.	S.W.	Rain during the whole of last night.
Mean	81	86	81½	7.65			

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THE CAPE PALMAS PACKET.**

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Thomas R. Beard,	3 00	N. Chew,	5 00	Lewis Griffith,	10 00
John Baldwin,	5 00	James Davidson,	10 00	W. H. Spicknall,	15 00
Thomas Robinson,	10 00	Thomas Bird,	5 00	Dr. B. Carr,	10 00
A. Robinson,	1 00	S. H. Hambleton,	20 00	George Weems,	5 00
Charles Waters,	50 00	John Knighton,	10 00	John Sellman,	5 00
H. H. Brown,	5 00	Dr. Bird,	1 00	Richard Estep,	5 00
George Tyler,	10 00	R. Weems,	5 00	J. F. Willson,	13 00
Leonard Iglehart,	20 00	R. Sellman,	5 00	H. A. Hall,	20 00
B. E. Gantt,	10 00	Thos. I. Dorsett,	50 00	H. N. Geere,	2 00
Stephen Beard, Sr.,	5 00	John Iglehart,	20 00	G. D. Lysles,	3 00
Edw'd Whittington,	5 00	Priscilla Davidson,	5 00	A. M. Tuck,	1 00
W. Weedon,	4 00	Charles Clagett,	10 00	W. S. Whittington,	2 50
George A. Barber,	5 00	Sam'l Aug. Clagett,	10 00	J. H. Scrivener,	2 00
John Linthicum,	5 00	Dr. McBrogden,	50 00	G. W. Hyde,	5 00
Dr. Gantt,	20 00	H. H. Stewart,	5 00	Thomas J. Hall,	5 00
Levi Stansbury,	2 00	Tilghman Crawford,	1 00	Mrs. S. Gott,	5 00
John Rice,	3 00	Allen Marriott,	5 00	Mrs. F. Whittington,	1 00
John Savage,	1 00	John H. Sellman,	5 00	Mrs. M. Chew,	1 00
James Cheston, Jr.,	30 00	Wilson Iglehart,	5 00	Mrs. Sunderland,	1 00
Lot Warfield, Jr.,	1 00	R. W. Kent,	50 00	Miss A. McClelln,	1 00
Wm. Carter,	1 00	Dr. Wm. Brogden,	30 00	Dr. R. Franklin,	5 00
John Bryon,	1 00	Dr. Wm. Ghiselin,	20 00	A. Franklin,	5 00
Stephen Beard, Jr.,	2 00	A. J. Murray,	5 00	James Norman,	5 00
John Jacobs,	1 00	Wm. H. Hall, Sr.	5 00	Wm. R. Norman,	2 50
James Codle,	1 00	Wm. H. Hall, Jr.	5 00	R. Griffith,	25 00
Elisha White,	1 00	Jos. Owens,	10 00	Wm. P. Childs,	5 00
P. Whittington,	1 00	Robert Carr,	5 00	J. Wood,	5 00
E. Lidnigo,	1 00	John Mercer,	20 00	Eliza Griffith,	5 00
Mary Ellicott,	50	H. M. Duvall,	5 00	Samuel Gover,	5 00
Wm. Jones,	5 00	Henry Owens,	5 00	Wm. Webb,	5 00
John Sewell,	5 00	Alfred Sellman,	10 00	Charles E. Berens,	2 00
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August 18th, Received of the Rev. Mr. Wiley, St. Stephens, Cecil County, . . . \$6 15
 Sept. 1st, " " Rev. Mr. Thompson, Cambridge, Md. . . . \$10 00

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